MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 APRIL 1982

Paris Assassination Aftermath

Jerusalem Assessment, Murder Weapon -- "Authoritative elements" in Jerusalem have reached the assessment that the murderer of the Israeli diplomat belongs to neofascist groups in France, Jerusalem radio reported. The Israeli diplomat was murdered with the same pistol used to assassinate U.S. diplomat James Charles Ray over 2 months ago, according to a senior official source in Paris cited by Jerusalem radio.

Shamir Eulogy -- Following the path of the Nazis, the murderers of the Israeli diplomat in Paris want to assassinate the entire nation of Israel and annihilate its state, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir claimed in a funeral eulogy reported by ITIM. Israel now has a defensive force which it will use to crush the terrorist organizations and their leaders in their bases and centers, Shamir asserted.

PLO Reply to Shamir -- Shamir's threat is part of a campaign to distort the PLO's image and divert attention from fascist repressive actions in the occupied territory, according to an official Palestinian spokesman cited by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio. The Zionist enemy's serious threats increase tension and conceal aggressive intentions which might have far-reaching effects, the spokesman warned.

Assassination, Cease-Fire Commentary -- All the information we have regarding the assassination of the Israeli diplomat in Paris indicates that the PLO had no connection with the incident, the Palestinian news agency's political editor wrote in a commentary broadcast by Voice of Palestine. Differentiating between whether the PLO is responsible for the assassination and whether the incident is a violation of the cease-fire, the editor reiterated that the PLO will not allow anyone to deprive it of its right to fire at the enemy until the liberation of its land. As for the cease-fire agreement, it applies to southern Lebanon only and since it was achieved at the UN secretary general's request, only the United Nations can decide the right of any party under the agreement, he argued, stressing that the United States has no right to make such a decision.

Israel

Sharon Remarks -- The struggle against PLO influence in the territories is part of a long-range plan to create an atmosphere that will lead to productive autonomy negotiations and to peaceful coexistence of Jews and Arabs, Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon maintained in remarks carried by IDF and Jerusalem radios. Calling them part of an overall security deployment, Sharon denied that 40 recently established nahal outposts have anything to do with the settlement program. On 2 April, Jerusalem radio reported that one of these outposts was established on land owned by Jordanian King Husayn.

Golan Druze Situation -- The Golan Druze leaders have decided to continue the strike and now demand that the government collect the identity cards it gave them and that all Druze administrative detainees be released, according to Jerusalem radio. Meanwhile, the high court of justice ordered the interior minister and the commander of the Northern Command to show cause within 10 days why they should not stop forcing the Golan Druze to accept Israeli identity cards. Twelve appellants contend they are neither inhabitants nor citizens of Israel and, hence, not obligated to carry Israeli identity cards, the radio reported.

Lebanon

An alert has been declared within Palestinian ranks in Beirut and southern Lebanon as a precaution against any Israeli surprise action, the Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Israeli gunboats were sighted reconnoitering the southern coast and Israeli planes continued their reconnaissance flights, the radio added.

PLO-Jordan

Abu Sittah Resignation -- PLO Executive Committee member Hamid Abu Sittah resigned as chairman of the Palestinian side in the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee, KUNA reported citing an informed Palestinian source.

Clashes, Student Arrests -- Clashes between authorities and inhabitants of Palestinian camps in Jordan have continued and over 100 students of Al-Yarmuk University have been arrested, Damascus SANA reported citing news agencies.

Egypt

The higher state security prosecution issued a decision referring 47 of those accused in the Egyptian Communist Party case to the higher state security court, MENA reported. The decision points out that the Communist Party aimed at overthrowing the state's social and economic system by force and other illegal means, MENA added.

Iran

Iran cannot tolerate the presence of any superpower near its borders "except for those who are naturally our neighbors," President 'Ali Khamene'i said in an interview with MESSAGE OF THE REVOLUTION magazine reported by IRNA. Iran does not want its neighbors to be bases of U.S. domination, Kahmene'i asserted. By aiding liberation movements Iran does not mean supplying arms or money to groups who act against their governments. The Islamic Republic's support is primarily spiritual and aims to convey its ideology and experiences, Khamene'i explained. He also stated that Iran will dispatch the Golan Battalion, formed with Iraqi war prisoners, to Syria whenever the latter is ready to station the volunteers on the border to fight against the Zionist regime.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati arrived in Kuwait on 4 April to attend the nonaligned countries' coordination bureau meeting, KUNA reported. Iran welcomes neutral and objective efforts to end the war and does not object to a meeting of the Nonaligned Movement's Good Offices Committee to explore ways to end the fighting between Iraq and Iran, Velayati stated, according to KUNA.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi, who is also in Kuwait to attend the nonaligned coordination bureau meeting, met separately on 5 April with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Nonaligned Movement's Good Offices Committee, and with Islamic Conference Organization Secretary General Habib Chatti, member of the Islamic Good Offices Committee, INA reported. At both meetings, the topics included the committees' activities, according to INA.

DAILY REPORT

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DOST LEADS DELEGATION TO INDIA, KUWAIT

LD032332 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Foreign Affairs Minister Shah Mohammad Dost at the head of a delegation left today for Kuwait to participate in the foreign ministers' conference of nonaligned countries.

During his visit Foreign Minister Dost will make a brief stopover in India and shall present the friendly message of Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA.

DOST SPEAKS IN KUWAIT ON REBELS, MEDIATION

LD052154 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1936 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Kuwait, 5 Apr (TANJUG) -- Afghan Foreign Minister Mohammad Dost stated this evening that the Afghan Army was successfully countering "terrorist activities by counterrevolutionary elements who from time to time make incursions into Afghanistan's territory from abroad, mainly from Pakistan."

Speaking to a group of newsmen in Kuwait where he arrived to take part in the special nonaligned ministerial conference on the Palestinian question, Dost said "there are actually no more group actions by these counterrevolutionaries. They (the Afghan rebels) are now active in groups of three to four men."

Dost said that Soviet troops, despite frequent reports to the contrary, had sustained to losses [as received] in Afghanistan so far. According to him, engaged in the struggle against the "counterrevolutionaries" are units of the Afghan Army and security forces.

Soviet troops, now estimated at around 90,000, entered into Afghanistan in December 1979 after which President Babrak Karmal came to power.

Mohammad Dost pressed for direct talks between Afghanistan and its neighbours, Pakistan and Iran, towards solution of the problem "over Afghanistan." He confirmed that the U.N. secretary general's special envoy will shortly arrive in the region for mediation over the Afghan problem. Afghanistan insists on talks with Pakistan's and Iran's Governments, Dost said. He underlined that the regime in Kabul "does not want talks with any other organizations," obviously meaning rebel groups.

Dost assessed that the internal situation in Afghanistan "rapidly improves." He reiterated the known accusations of the official Kabul that the U.S., China, Pakistan,some other countries supply rebels with weapons.

RAFI' ADDRESSES AFGHAN STUDENTS IN MOSCOW

LD050250 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Afghan military and civilian students in the Soviet Union held a grand meeting on Friday in Moscow to welcome and express support for the decisions and resolutions of the PDPA national conference.

At the meeting warm greetings from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, were conveyed to the Afghan students in the Soviet Union by Brig Mohammad Rafi', member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense. Brig Mohammad Rafi' spoke about the PDPA national conference and its decisions and resolutions and offered his best wishes to the students on the occasion of the successful completion of this party conference.

CHANGES TO GENERAL CONSCRIPTION LAW ANNOUNCED

LD051754 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 Apr 82

["Summary" of Addendum No 1 to the General Conscription Law]

[Text] In accordance with Article 44 of the DRA Basic Principles and in order to strengthen and consolidate the DRA Armed Forces, ensure the defense of the gains of the April Revolution, completely eliminate the vestiges of the counterrevolutionaries, maintain peaceful conditions for the lives of the toilers of the country and build a prosperous society, the Presidium of the DRA Revolutionary Council has amended and added to some of the provisions of the General Conscription Law. The following has been done:

Article 12 of the General Conscription Law had been amended to read as follows: Male citizens of the DRA who have reached the age of 19 are to be conscripted into military service.

Article 55 of General Conscription Law has been amended to read as follows: Postponement of military service for those who are continuing their education will be granted to the following conscripts:

1. Students in higher educational institutions until the end of their studies. Those persons who have been expelled from a higher educational institution will not be entitled to the right to postpone service in order to continue their studies.

2. Students in secondary schools and secondary vocational schools are entitled to this postponement until the end of their studies.

In the event of declaration of martial law in the country, those persons mentioned in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article can be conscripted into military service before completing their studies.

The following paragraphs are added to Article 62 of the General Conscription Law:

Those persons who voluntarily enter military service after graduating from the 10th grade will be granted a 12th grade certificate upon release from service.

Those persons who enter the military service after graduating from the 11th grade will be given 12th grade certificates upon their release from service. They will also be entitled to enter any higher education institutions without entry examinations.

Addendum No 1 to the General Conscription Law is enforced from its date of approval and will be published in the official gazette.

[Signed] Babrak Karmal, chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council

BRIEFS

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY BANDS' DEFEATED -- Kabul, 20 Mar -- Counterrevolutionary bands were eliminated in Darzab District of Faryab Province, Nahri Shahi District of Balkh Province, in Safanji and Qaus Bara villages of Samangan Province and in Lowgar Province. A large quantity of arms and ammunition such as 43 assorted kinds of guns, rifles and machineguns, 7,000 bullets, 19 antitank mines, 3 rocket launchers, two motorcycles and one motor vehicle were recovered from these terrorist lackeys of imperialism. [Text] [Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0430 GMT 21 Mar 82 LD]

GANDHI RECEIVES AFGHANISTAN'S DOST 3 APR

BK031616 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] India has agreed to reactivate the Indo-Afghan joint commission. This was decided at a meeting between Foreign Minister of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost and Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi in New Delhi today. The joint commission was formed during the regime of former Afghan President Daud.

Mrs Gandhi told Dost that India will like to cooperate with Afghanistan in areas beneficial to the people of that country. Dost informed Mrs Gandhi of the recent developments in Afghanistan and also acquainted her with his assessment of the regional situation in the context of the forthcoming visit of special representative of the UN Secretary General D. Cordoves to that country.

The foreign minister expressed Afghanistan's interest in consolidating friendly relations between the two countries. He said India has an important role to play in sustaining the peace and stability in the region.

Dost delivered a letter from Afghan President Babrak Karmal conveying greetings and good will to Mrs Gandhi.

Kabul Report

GF041411 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] In his meeting with the Indian prime minister this afternoon, Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost conveyed the message of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council, addressed to Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian prime minister.

During this meeting, which was held in an extremely friendly and sincere atmosphere, topics of regional, international and other topics of interest were discussed. [Name indistinct] Singh, secretary at the Indian Foreign Ministry; Dr Hasan Sharq, DRA ambassador in New Delhi; and J.N. Dixit, the Indian ambassador in Kabul, were present at this meeting.

According to another report, Shah Mohammad Dost, DRA foreign minister, who is on his way to Kuwait, arrived in New Delhi this afternoon accompanied by his delegation, and was welcomed at Delhi International Airport by the secretary of the Indian Foreign Ministry, the DRA ambassador in Delhi, the Indian ambassador in Kabul and members of DRA Embassy staff in Delhi. At the airport, Shah Mohammad Dost answered journalists' questions.

According to another report, Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost, as head of a delegation, departed today for Kuwait to attend the nonaligned countries conference. This conference, to be held from 5 to 8 April 1982, will (?review) the Palestinian issue. Farid Zarif, the DRA permanent representative and ambassador at the United Nations, the director of the UN Department at the Foreign Ministry and the deputy (?director) of Information (?Department) of that ministry are members of this delegation.

At Kabul International Airport, Mohammad Khan Jalalar, the commerce minister, a number of Foreign Ministry officials and charge d'affaires of the Indian Embassy in Kabul were present to bid farewell.

JASARAT WARNS OF ACCELERATING STUDENT UNREST

GF051459 Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 29 Mar 82 p 3

[Editorial: "The Ouster of Students From Jami'a"]

[Text] The adviser on affairs of the Karachi jami'a, on instructions from the sheykh of the jami'a, has issued notices to Mahmud Gaznavi, the president of the jami'a student union; Shakilur Rahman, its general secretary; Ayaz Sarvat, its joint secretary; and two other students asking them to explain why they should not be tried under Martial Law Regulation No 148 for disturbing the peace within the jami'a.

This "lawlessness" within the university continued since the beginning of January when the students boycotted the semiannual examinations. Those examinations have still not been held. Despite the fact that the examinations were blocked, no notice had been issued prior to the postponement. The notices came to be issued after the vice chancellor of the university had met with the chancellor of the jami'a, that is, the provincial governor, on 24 March.

With this background in mind, it is not very difficult to realize that the notices were issued under instructions from the governor.

At best we can call all these proceedings "deplorable" because the notices appeared as signs of a thaw in the situation had begun to emerge. The news of the notices was carried in papers on 28 March, while a day before that Student General Secretary Shakilur Rahman said in a statement that the students welcomed the recent press statement by the chancellor in which he said that those students who were not involved in rioting and had not taken part in disturbing the peace during the college elections and who had no legal charges against them would be reconsidered as regards rustication from the university.

According to the general secretary of the student union, the student body also felt that the longer a solution to the student problems was delayed the more unrest was likely to develop among the students, and the ensuing situation would help neither the students nor the university.

The words of the chancellor were a positive gesture toward detente. The student leaders also believed that there was no contradiction between the views of the students and that of the governor on the matter -- that only time was needed to resolve the question.

After such identity of views had appeared, it was natural to expect that complete accord could have been achieved soon. However, the issuance of the said notices amounted to losing the opportunity made possible by the thaw in the situation and the prevailing detente.

We have always felt that there are elements within the administration and at the governor's house who would rather have a confrontation between the students and the government. In the first stage these elements want a confrontation between the students and the university administration and in the next stage would like the students and government opposing each other. The incidents of 3 December [student riots in Karachi] certainly call for an inquiry into the conduct of the Karachi city administration. We had earlier asked how it was possible that in such a big incident, when two students were killed, no legal inquiry was ever ordered by the government. We can say with certainty that if it had been ordered the conduct of the local superintendent of police and of other district officials would have become exposed before the public. The city administration had been trying to put up a show of justice by claiming to differentiate between culprits and the innocent.

The attitude itself was not a very just one to begin with. On top of that, to establish this so-called "justice" it was considered appropriate to impose Martial Law Regulation No 148 through the administrators of both the colleges [belonging to the university] and so manage to direct the wrath of the students toward the administrative staff and away from the people whose whims and maladministration had really caused the student riots.

As the list of ousted students was in fact prepared by official agencies and proclaimed through the college administration, the students naturally thought the college administration really responsible for injustices done to the students. It was, therefore, natural to ask for justice from the college administration.

But the real situation was somewhat different. The vice chancellor of the university had no power to consider appeals under the law. In this matter only the chancellor -- that is, the governor of the province -- was empowered to do so. Therefore, the vice chancellor was unable to do anything toward redressing student grievances.

This is the background from which student action began in Karachi.

After the rustication [of the listed students], without formal charges being levied against them or their having the chance to defend themselves, the appeals by students against the ouster remained unopened at the office of the chancellor and remain so. The officials at the governor's house use legal procrastination against the appeals, saying that because these appeals had not been received directly by the chancellor but through the vice chancellor and also because the time limit had run out, no action could be taken. And so "the unrest" continues at the university.

Further proof of the machinations of those elements within the government is that these elements have been keeping the governor ignorant about the real situation developing at the university. He was kept so ignorant that he made the baseless statement that the ouster of the students had taken place at the recommendation of the Karachi University disciplinary committee. But the real point of conflict is here because the students who were ousted had not been ousted by the disciplinary committee, nor were any charges brought against them, nor were they given a chance to defend themselves.

Among the ousted students are many who consider themselves innocent. Moreover, because the ouster was supposedly ordered under the martial law regulations, the students cannot go before an ordinary court for redress.

We asked the governor what action he has taken against his officials who have been feeding him wrong information or against those who had wrongly told him that the students had been ousted by the disciplinary committee. If the governor really wants to know, he can discover all that has happened. We believe that by taking all powers from heads of the university administration and by acting on wrong information supplied him by the government agencies, which developed the present conflict between the students and the university administration, a very grave situation could develop.

The universities cannot be run by placing police, superintendents of police or deputy superintendents of police in them. The universities can best be run with the sagacity and insight of the teachers alone. The presence of government officials around the university itself provokes the students. The best course is to recall the notices issued and do justice with regard to past events and make persons who have really caused the unrest within the universities account for their actions.

By ignoring the real cause, by reacting to the effects of the cause or by basing decisions on the effects alone, only more folly will result.

KHAMENE'I ON AID TO LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

LD052336 Tehran IRNA in English 1541 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Tehran, 5 Apr (IRNA) -- President Khamene'i said today that by aiding the liberation movements, the Islamic Republic of Iran did not mean to supply arms or extend financial aid to those groups who were acting against governments "particularly those governments having healthy ties with us." He further elaborated that "our support for the liberation movements is first of all spiritual." In other words, added the president, in so doing we aim at conveying to the people of the world our ideology, experiences and our recognition of the affairs pertaining to the revolution. Such a connection, concluded President Khamene'i, would naturally cause no interruption in Iran's relations with the world's governments.

The president, who was speaking in an interview with the "MESSAGE OF THE REVOLUTION" (the magazine of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps), also stressed that the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran vis-a-vis its neighbours was very clear. He said "We are willing [as received] that our neighbours would not be bases of U.S. domination and that the Persian Gulf would remain immune of the ever-increasing U.S. influence."

President Khamene'i also reiterated that Iran could not tolerate the presence of any superpower behind its borders "except for those who are naturally our neighbours."

Nevertheless the president pointed out that it was to the advantage of the Islamic Republic to maintain ever-increasing economic and commercial ties with its neighbours, particularly Turkey, Pakistan and the Persian Gulf states. He explained that the dictum "No East nor West" did not mean that "we should quit dealings with both East and West." On the contrary, remarked the president, Iran will try to hold relations with both of them "except for the U.S., as long as it does not change its policy and does not seem to repent." The Iranian people, the president went on to say, were not prepared to resume friendship with the U.S. and those who were serving U.S. interests hundred percent, such as the Zionist regime, Egypt, Jordan and the likes.

Regarding the U.S. all-out political, military and particularly economic warfare against the Islamic revolution of Iran, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i advised the Muslim people of Iran to resist the economic pressure of the U.S. just as they successfully stood against the political and military conspiracies of the great Satan. "If the people fulfill properly their duty, the economic warfare of the U.S. too will result in its humiliation, as was the case with its military plot in Tabas desert," said the president, and he added that in fulfilling this duty the Muslim people must try to increase the domestic production level and to decrease internal consumption.

Asked about the formation of the "Golan Battalion," the Iranian president stated that many Iraqi POWS had volunteered to participate in the said battalion. He further stated that whenever Syria was ready to station the volunteer forces in the borders to fight against the Zionist regime, the Islamic Republic of Iran would dispatch its troops to Syria. Another idea in this regard which President Khamene'i referred to, was the contribution of the Islamic countries through dispatching a brigade each to Syria to fight against the Zionists. However, added he, it is the Islamic world which should announce its preparedness in so doing.

VELAYATI HOLDS MEETINGS IN UAE, KUWAIT

For Tehran IRNA, Abu Dhabi WAM and Kuwait KUNA accounts of Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati's activities during his visits to the UAE and Kuwait, see the Arabian Peninsula section of the 5 April Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Meets With 'Arafat

LD050832 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, our minister of foreign affairs who is in Kuwait to take part in a nonaligned countries foreign ministers meeting, met and conferred with Mr 'Arafat, the head of the PLO Executive Committee, on the first day of his visit. The stances of both sides regarding Israel's expansionist policies were discussed.

At the 2-hour meeting, Mr Velayati again announced the Islamic Republic of Iran's support for the struggles of the Palestinian nation to restore their rights. He stated that support for the Palestinian revolution is one of the strategic aims of the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Islamic Republic of Iran will do everything in its power -- politically or otherwise -- to find a solution to the Palestinian problem.

Mr 'Arafat recounted the ever-increasing conspiracies of the Zionist regime. He said: The occupiers of Al-Quds enjoy the full support of the United States and are thus fulfilling their expansionist plans. America's veto of the UN resolution against the Zionist regime shows that the United States (?cooperates) with this regime.

At the end of the meeting, the head of the PLO Executive Committee referred to the evil conspiracies of the United States and the occupiers of Al-Quds and asked Muslim countries to take speedy steps to foil such plots.

DE CUELLAR URGED TO TAKE ACTION ON BAHRAIN

GF050345 Tehran ASH-SHAHID in Arabic 24 Feb 82 pp 26, 27

["Text" of the open message sent by Hojjat ol-Eslam Hadi Modaressi to UN Secretary General Javier de Cuellar on recent events and developments in Bahrain]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Mr Javier de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, New York:

Greetings. Following are a number of facts on the overt violation of human rights by the ruling authorities in Bahrain. We put these facts in your hands in the hope that your international organization will dispatch a delegation to inspect the prisons and detention camps which lack the minimum required facilities. May this human action of yours prevent the fall of more innocent victims under the savage torture there.

First: The citizens in Bahrain are subjected to strong oppressive campaigns from time to time by the ruling authority. These campaigns involve:

1. Repeated night raids that are accompanied by horror, terrorism and threats. This usually takes place after 0200. More than 1,000 families were subjected to this action in December 1981 alone.

2. Firing citizens from work without reason or prior notification. A citizen is then deprived of the right to practice any other profession. This is done on orders from the security authorities. Four hundred citizens were subjected to this measure during the past year alone.

3. Passports are withdrawn from citizens who are then prevented from traveling even for treatment. This type of confined residence is considered a common practice by the authorities. There is no doubt that out of every 10 citizens at least 1 has been subjected to this measure at one time.

4. Illegal detention of citizens who are merely under suspicion. A citizen will, for instance, be detained for an ordinary offense such as parking his car in a manner that displeases security men or for carrying a book whose content is not known to the security men, and so on.

5. Detention for possessing a political magazine or book or for listening to a cassette recording. This type of detention certainly takes place daily at the Bahrain International Airport.

6. Detention for not thinking of a member of the Al Khalifah family as a "divine person" who has "divine" privileges. For example, if a citizen overtakes a car belonging to one of the princes' sons on a road where this is usually permitted, this citizen is subjected to humiliation and detention for merely overtaking the car belonging to a prince's son.

7. Detention because of educational location. If a student graduates from a state that does not have good relations with the authorities, he can be detained and deprived of employment.

8. Citizens are detained for refusing to sell their estates to those affiliated to the authority or because they refuse to marry their daughters to them. (enclosed is Document No 1)

9. Detention for political or religious beliefs. This is a very popular form of detention and requires no substantiation. People are detained almost daily for only attending a political ceremony or participating in a political debate.

10. Detention for merely listening to a radio station that is not loyal to the authority.

11. Detention for submitting the demands of the masses or a complaint to a ministry or department, as happened in the case of well-known clergyman Muhammad 'Ali al-'Akri. (enclosed is Document No 3)

Second: From time to time a state of an undeclared curfew is imposed on certain regions. Citizens are then detained on the pretext of violating the curfew although they had no knowledge of its existence. We would like to mention only a single example. Al-Makhariqah District was subjected to this measure from 26 April 1981 until this cable was prepared, that is on 20 January 1982. If a citizen from there goes out after midnight for any reason, he will be detained. You may ascertain this yourself from the citizens who live there.

Third: During his detention period a detainee is not permitted any contact with his relatives.

Fourth: A detainee is not free to defend himself; neither is he allowed to appoint a defender.

Fifth: Every political detainee is subjected to torture. The types of torture are enclosed in this cable. (Document No 4)

Sixth: Six persons have so far died under torture in Bahrain. Their names are: 1) Shaykh Jamal al-'Usfur; 2) Muhammad Hasan Madan; 3) Karim al-Habashi; 4) Jamil 'Ali Muhsin al-'Ali; 5) Sa'id al-'Uwaynati; and 6) Muhammad Ghulam Bujayri. (enclosed are Documents Nos 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10)

Seventh: There are now more than 3,000 political prisoners in Bahraini jails. They are distributed among known prisons in "Jaww," "'Askar," "Al-Ql'ah" [the fort], "Juddah," "Al-Khamis," "Safirah," "As-Suq al-Markazi" [the central market] and "Al-Muharraq," in addition to the police stations. About 1,000 persons have recently been detained, although the authorities admitted detaining only 60 of them. Not a single person has yet been named. (The enclosed Document No 11 provides the names and photographs of some of those who were recently detained.

If we bear in mind that the total population in Bahrain does not exceed 350,000, this means that 1 person in every 100 citizens is detained. This is equivalent to the detention of about 3 million of the American people. (enclosed is Document No 12)

Eighth: The authorities resort to violence against citizens during peaceful demonstrations. Firearms are even used. As a result, scores have been killed in demonstrations in 1956, 1970, 1975, 1979 and 1980. Houses are usually stormed and set afire after demonstrations.

Ninth: Some citizens lose their nationalities and are forcibly exiled from Bahrain. More than 5,000 citizens were subjected to this measure during the past 20 years. Fifty-eight citizens of all ages were exiled to Iran in groups after being detained and tortured during the past year. (photographs and documents are attached — Document No 3)

Tenth: Many citizens are forced to emigrate outside the country in fear for their lives, future and honor. Thus the Bahraini community is the largest community in the other Gulf states.

Eleventh: There are 20,000 citizens who were born in Bahrain who, although they do not bear any other nationality, are deprived of Bahraini nationality although they possess birth certificates that are endorsed by the authorities themselves. However, the Al Khalifah government refuses to grant them nationality without any legal justification. Those citizens remain deprived of continuing their higher education because they cannot obtain passports. They are also deprived of employment. So far the authorities have refused to solve the problems of those citizens in order to continue threatening them with deportation. In this way the authorities guarantee involuntary loyalty by these citizens.

Twelfth: The country lives without law since the country's formal constitution was officially suspended following cancellation of the country's national council as a result of its rejection of a government bill demanding that the authorities be permitted to detain any person on mere suspicions for an unlimited period and without trial.

Thirteenth: There is no political participation by the masses in the government. The government there is tribal, dictatorial and similar to governments in Europe during the Middle Ages. Out of a total of 16 ministries, 8 are the possession of the Al Khalifahs alone who constitute only about 3 percent of the population. These ministries are:

1. The Ministry of Labor;
2. The Ministry of Interior;
3. The Ministry of Justice;
4. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
5. The Ministry of Defense;
6. The Ministry of Education;
7. The Ministry of Housing; and
8. The Prime Ministry.

Add to this the post of the amir who enjoys very wide authority, taking into consideration that the Al Khalifahs are foreigners to Bahrain. They entered it by force from Az-Zabbarah region. (Document No 14)

Fourteenth: The authorities practice racism. Al Khalifahs have special privileges that begin with the right to obtain salaries from birth onward at the expense of the citizens and ending with their car registration numbers whose owners are permitted to violate traffic regulations, not to mention the fact that they cannot be tried before a court even if they commit the ugliest of crimes.

Fifteenth: The authorities practice sectarianism so hatefully that posts are reached only by the children of a certain sect. Thus the authority discriminates between people.

Sixteenth: Al Khalifahs permit themselves to confiscate other people's land. The amir considers himself the owner of all land in Bahrain. Whoever wants to build a house will not be able to do so unless the amir issues a decree offering this person a piece of land to build a house without permitting him the right to sell this land or give it to another person.

This is evident from the fact that 90 percent of the advertisements in the official gazette carry amiri decrees on this issue. (a photocopy of the gazette is enclosed -- Document No 15)

Seventeenth: The authorities spread moral dissolution and family disintegration through the propagation of corruption and indecency by force. For example, girls are banned from wearing decent clothes and morally depraved films are shown on television. Such things are not permissible according to traditions and culture.

Eighteenth: Students who receive their university education abroad are forbidden from continuing their studies unless they pledge loyalty to the regime by registering their names and showing regular presence in the so-called Bahrain clubs.

Ninteenth: Laborers are deprived of their natural rights. Trade unions are forbidden in our country and whoever demands their formation will be subject to 3 years' imprisonment and a 200-dinar fine.

This is a sample of what the Bahraini people are suffering from the ruling clique in Bahrain. I put these facts in your hands in order to demand the following:

First: Expulsion of the representative of the Al Khalifah government from the United Nations because this government does not represent Bahrain or its people.

Second: Adoption of the necessary legal measures in order to stop the Al Khalifah government from carrying out these practices immediately.

Third: Holding general elections under your supervision in order for the Bahraini people to choose the regime they want.

Finally, on behalf of all segements of the Bahraini people, I place your organization before its historic responsibilities. I hope you will be as our masses think of you. Peace be upon those who follow guidance.

[Signed] Hadi Modaressi

BAHRAIN SITUATION PART OF 'BRITISH-U.S. GAME'

GF050644 Tehran ASH-SHAHID in Arabic 10 Mar 82 pp 4, 5

[Editorial: "Following the Prosecutor General's Demand To Execute 73 Strugglers in Bahrain, the United States Decides To Liquidate the Islamic Movements in the Gulf"]

[Text] If Bahrain and other countries in the region have chosen to practice violence and repression and to meet the people's urgent needs with guns and gallows, they are free to do so. Yet the repressive institutions in these countries must know the fact that has become understood in all the world's inflammable regions: Violence only breeds more violence.

Thus, one can speculate -- indeed, one is certain -- that the days of these countries will be dark, if not as black as night. Moreover, these repressive authorities will quickly put the rope around their own necks through what they have chosen to use with the people -- the language of electric chairs and gallows. In return, the masses will not be expected to reply to the rulers' means in a language of peace and to strew daffodils around their seats.

If violence, killing and torture are the methods to be imposed on the peoples of the region, first of whom is the Bahraini people, these peoples will not hesitate to surge forward if they find their destination and fate in this way.

These repressive practices will only make the security situation of this tense region further deteriorate. This means the region will become as hot as Latin America. If the rulers of the Latin American countries have succeeded in prolonging their confrontation with the vanquished and downtrodden peoples there, this will not be the case in the Gulf.

It will be easy to set a fire in this region which will burn everything. If violence, imprisonment and killing are the methods the rulers of the region impose on their peoples, what do these people have to lose except their coffins? What will keep them from shaking the ground under the void thrones of these rulers? What will they regret if they decide to reply to violence with more violence and blood with more blood?

We are very well aware that the play being acted out now in Bahrain is intended only to horrify the Bahraini people. The plot has neither been hatched by Khalifah ibn Salman or his amir, 'Isa ibn Salman; rather, it is a joint British-U.S. game intended to tie the rulers of the countries of the region more closely to their political designs and to embroil them further in their absolute subservience, even if this requires that these rulers openly confront their peoples.

The claims by the repressive authorities in Bahrain that the arrested Bahraini sons are linked with Iran was only a cheap and overt attempt to divert the attention from the real goal of the joint British-U.S. game to contain further the countries of the region and to intimidate them through a ficticious enemy, "the Islamic Republic of Iran," to blackmail these countries and to plunder their natural resources, first of which is oil.

The current popular rejection of the Iraqi and Bahraini regimes -- At-Tikriti and Al Khalifah -- is a natural thing now that the two regimes have decided to sell out their peoples to imperialist interests and multinational companies. What is strange to us is the rash practices of some countries in the region in fervently aiding the Iraqi regime and by believing the British-U.S. scenario uttered by the authorities of repression in Bahrain.

Yes, it is strange and unbelievable that the countries of the region see Saddam tumbling fast into the abyss and try to cling to him or to "ascend" with him to the abyss; it is strange for them to see Al Khalifah afflict the Bahraini people with all forms of torture and humiliation, knowing very well how they have turned Bahrain into a farm for themselves and their British masters, and then for them to believe the narration of the authorities in Bahrain and intentionally decide to aid and support Saddam.

We want to ask these countries: Do you really believe it is impossible for Saddam and his regime to end? It this is so, they are behaving like the ostrich hiding its head in the said to cover up the stark facts, which point out the nearing end of this pharoah. These countries will soon realize this fact now that the Iraqi people have decided to enter the bloody confrontation and to pay the revolution tax with the blood of thousands of their loyal sons.

Likewise, the matter applies to the Al Khalifahs, who have imposed violence and bloody acts on the Bahraini people. What are the rulers of the region expecting from the Bahraini people who see their rulers composing a joint British-U.S. scenario while crying for peace and security for the region? What do they expect from these people who see scores of their sons being tortured in prisons as the false "documents" to prove the joint British-U.S. scenario?

What make the matter even more strange is that some countries in the region are selling their stability and security gratis for "Saddam Husayn" and "Al Khalifah" without any justification, except that these countries have been duped by fabricated reports through the known Ba'thist style or because some of their officials were wise enough in their stands to decide to enter a battle with some peoples against their rulers under material and moral pressures.

Hence, we ask the big question: Why does the UAE want to be involved in the joint British-U.S. game? Why does it interpolate itself to implement the sweeping desire of "Saddam Husayn," who is living his last days, not only in the government but in life? So far, reasons and indications for the UAE's unjustified and senseless involvement in the game have not been formulated.

We do not want to arbitrarily attempt to learn the facts behind the UAE extradition of some members of the Islamic action organization in Iraq to Bahrain after they were arrested at Dubayy airport about 3 months ago. However, we want to say that the UAE will, regrettably, be brought to very strict account by the Iraqi strugglers. Unless the UAE arranges for their release, we will find that the circle of deteriorating security will expand to involve regions wider than the Gulf, and without any justification.

We hope some countries will dissociate themselves from this devilish British-U.S. game. The proverb says: "He is foolish who holds onto a tumbling and collapsing roof."

SAUDIS REPORTEDLY ARREST IRAN SUPPORTERS

LD051004 Tehran IRNA in English 0929 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Tehran, 5 Apr (IRNA) — Several Muslim youth and ulema were arrested by the Saudi regime during a demonstration held by the people of the Arabian Peninsula on the occasion of recent victories of Iranian forces, informed sources reported Sunday.

The report indicated that the Saudi regime has recently granted 21 billion Saudi rials to Saddam to save his regime from falling due to their fear of Islamic revolution of Iran and its undeniable influence on the Muslim oppressed people of the region.

TEHRAN RAPS U.S. CHEMICAL-WEAPONS PRODUCTION

GF060920 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Production and Stockpiling of Dangerous Chemical Weapons Continues"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: Chemical weapons constitute one of the most horrible and destructive weapons the world-devouring superpowers are using against the oppressed and poor peoples of the world. Recently, the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons by the superpowers, particularly by U.S. imperialism, increased to a dreadful level. In fact, according to military experts, the U.S. Government has already put into effect a plan providing for the reinforcement of U.S. Armed Forces with new chemical weapons.

In order to understand and explain this horrible and antihuman weapon, it is enough to say that it is more dangerous and effective than the famous (Larin) some, a kilogram of which is capable of killing over 1 million people. The possibility that all the inhabitants of a region may die as a result of the use of this toxic substance is very strong. What is more horrible is the fact that this toxic substance can affect and kill anyone who is within 24 miles of the site where it is used.

Funds for the production of chemical weapons in the United States are being increased everyday. The budget allocated for chemical weapons production over the next 5 years totals $2.5 billion. This amount may be increased to $4 billion.

According to statistics published by the United Nations, over 300,000 tons of toxic substances are being stockpiled in U.S. arms arsenals. This total would be delivered in 3 million artillery shells, thousands of bombs, hundreds of thousands of rounds of ammunition and by over 1,000 (Albert) crop-dusting aircraft.

According to dreadful criminals and those who encourage war, chemical weapons are to be regarded as natural. It is possible to produce and stockpile such arms in secret. On the other hand, using chemical arms is [words indistinct].

The said arms are cheap to produce. It is a fact that with a limited amount of these arms it is possible to achieve great things and kill great numbers of people. The results attained from such arms are many times superior to those attained from others.

A protocol signed in Geneva in 1920 bans the use of chemical weapons for military purposes. However, the United States signed this protocol 50 years later, in 1975 [as heard]. In its assault on Vietnam prior to signing the protocol, the United States used chemical weapons and caused the deaths of 2 million people in the region. Even after signing the Geneva protocol, U.S. imperialism failed to abandon manufacturing chemical weapons. In fact, it has currently embarked upon a widescale campaign aimed at producing and stockpiling chemical weapons.

Apart from stockpiling such arms within the United States itself, U.S. imperialism continues to stockpile them in West European countries as well. The U.S. Government is bringing pressure to bear on European countries to increase the number of chemical weapons in Europe. However, the Europeans, who understand the disgusting aims pursued by U.S. imperialism, are organizing major demonstrations and marches every day in an endeavor to foil U.S. initiatives concerning Europe. Nevertheless, regardless of the protests and demonstrations, U.S. imperialism continues to maintain its policy, which threatens the lives of millions of poor people.

In light of all this, it is the duty of human beings to extend a hand of friendship and unity to one another with a view to removing dreadful criminals and entities who encourage war from the face of the earth. It is only in this way that peace can prevail on earth and people can live in peace.

U.S. VETO OF SECURITY COUNCIL PROPOSAL ASSAILED

GF060736 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The 30th Veto by the United States"]

[Text] Dear listeners: Against a background of protest demonstrations in the West Bank, the criminal United States has again vetoed a proposal submitted to the UN Security Council by the Arab states regarding the question of suppressing the struggle of the defenseless people living in occupied Islamic lands.

Among the masses taking part in the West Bank demonstrations are students, intellectuals and university lecturers. These demonstrations have brought new problems and a new crisis to the racist Zionist regime.

It will be recalled that in every attack on Islamic lands the Zionists have feigned innocence, stating that they are acting to protect Jews. However, the fact that the Jews living in the Muslim land of Palestine have objected to the oppressive measures and crushing moves of Israeli troops against the poor Palestinian Muslims and have moved to share their pain and suffering sheds new light on the ulterior motives of the Zionists who endeavor to keep them concealed. Although it is the first time that the Eastern Jews have stated that they side with their Palestinian brethren, the move has undermined the claim by the racist Zionist regime that it protects both Eastern Jews and emigrants from the West.

One important aspect of the continuing Muslim demonstrations is that they have (?helped clarify the basic stance) of the Jews. This state of affairs proves that claims by Israeli authorities that they are protecting the Jews are unfounded. That the terrorist Israeli regime does not discriminate between Muslims and Jews in its oppressive and crushing moves — that is to say, the fact that Muslims and Jews are being subjected to equal pressure -- brings to light the fact that both Muslims and Jews have a common fate. This proves that international imperialism is supporting the Zionist regime in order to [words indistinct].

The continuation of oppressive and crushing moves by troops of the Zionist regime in occupied Islamic lands is actually linked to the question of safeguarding the interests of international cartels in the Middle East, which supplies the major portion of the strategic fuel consumed by international capitalists.

U.S. imperialism's veto of Security Council resolutions condemning the Tel Aviv regime's aggressive initiatives is regarded as a green light to put into effect harsh and strong measures on occupied Muslim lands. The fact that international imperialists are responding to the service done by the Zionists, who are defenders of imperialist interests in the Middle East, by attaching worldwide importance to the continued existence of Zionism is a matter related to the abovementioned view.

By using its veto, the United States has rendered ineffective Security Council Resolutions Nos 29 and 30, which criticize the Tel Aviv regime's aggressive objectives. The inhuman initiatives made by the United States, which displays its vampiric nature in all its moves, stem from its oppressive character. Therefore, what it has done is not unexpected from the oppressors.

Regardless of this, however, the Muslim Palestinian people, who are well aware of the nature of the Zionist regime's alliance with imperialism, are continuing their struggle without hoping to retrieve their usurped rights through the help of international circles — knowing well the limits and weakness of the UN body. In the struggle they are waging, the Muslim Palestinian people can rely only on Islam's strength and the force of the revolutionary entities in the region.

The Zionist regime, which is enjoying multilateral support from the United States and its Western allies, will definitely cooperate with a number of compromising regimes in the region to stain with blood any demonstration by Palestinians in support of peaceful coexistence. The participation of the people living in occupied Muslim lands in the struggle being waged by the victimized Palestinian people is the only way to achieve final victory against imperialists, Zionists and certain other reactionary entities in the region.

OFFICIAL ON OIL-PHOSPHATES DEAL WITH SYRIA

LD051802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that, in accordance with the agreements reached between Iran and Syria on the sale of approximately 9 million tons of Iranian crude oil to Syria and the sale of Syrian phosphate to Iran for the production of fertilizers, the Iranian deputy petroleum minister in charge of petroleum and petrochemical affairs, together with a five-man delegation, visited Syria.

Following the return of this delegation, the deputy petroleum minister in charge of petrochemical affairs, who also led the delegation, took part in an interview with the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran and said: Following the discussions held in Tehran during the visit of Syrian Foreign Minister Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and the delegation accompanying him, it was decided that an Iranian delegation should visit Syria to follow up on the agreements reached between the two countries concerning oil and phosphates. On this basis, the Iranian delegation to Damascus discussed the technical details and price of the Syrian phosphates with the Syrian officials. It was decided that after the technical details of the Syrian phosphate were examined, discussions should be held between the two countries concerning the signing of an agreement for the purchase of phosphates.

He also said: The Iranian and Syrian delegations also talked about the formation of a coordination group for petrochemical and fertilizer issues. The deputy petroleum minister added: During these discussions, Syria announced that in the near future a delegation will be sent to Iran by the Syrian Oil Ministry to discuss the means for delivering 9 million tons of Iranian crude to Syria each year, and on reaching a decision concerning the formation of a chemical coordination council by the two countries.

He said: Syria has announced that it can deliver 500,000 tons of phosphates to Iran during the coming year; in future years, it can provide all the phosphates required by Iran.

The Iranian delegation from the Petroleum Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran visited Libya before visiting Syria.

IRANIAN-SOVIET GAS PIPELINE BLOWN UP NEAR RASHT

NC060944 Paris AFP in English 0934 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Tehran, 6 Apr (AFP) -- Fourteen people were injured by a fire which raged for several hours in northern Iran after an Iranian-Soviet gas pipeline was blown up near Rudbar, south of Rasht on the Caspian Sea, "for unknown reasons," press reports said today.

The fire late Sunday, which threatened a nearby village, was brought under control after several hours, the newspaper KEYHAN said.

The gas was heading for the Caspian Sea town of Astara, straddling the Iranian-Soviet border, through the Igaat-a pipeline, which takes gas from Iran to the Soviet Union, a reliable source said.

IRAQI AIRCRAFT BOMB CIVILIANS IN DEZFUL

LD042102 Tehran IRNA in English 2019 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Ahvaz, 4 Apr (IRNA) -- The Iraqi forces once again bombarded the civilian areas of Dezful today which so far has reportedly martyred one woman and wounded 45 others.

The Iraqi aggressor aircraft attacked the city at 18:30 hours and as a result of their vicious act some 50 houses were destroyed.

Also the bombarded areas were viewed by foreign reporters who are currently in Dezful inspecting the territories west of Dezful and Shush liberated during operation Fath, which include reporters from AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE, and the New York TIMES, and television crews from the BBC and French television.

The foreign reporters were greeted by the people of the bombarded areas with cries of "Death to America" and "Death to Saddam."

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 846

LD051718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Communique 846 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The beloved compatriots are hereby informed about some of the battles and operations of the self-sacrificing personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and about the conditions on the battlefronts in the south and west of the country:

On the Marivan front, the fighters from the ground forces opened fire on the enemy positions in Tavilah, (Diyareh) and (Qare-Jarmaleh), killed more than 10 of the Iraqi forces and stopped their activities and their motorized operations, as well as destroying some of their positions and vehicles.

On the Salehabad and Meymak fronts, as a result of powerful artillery fire by the ground forces, 8 heavy and light vehicles and 1 enemy artillery piece were destroyed; approximately 20 of their forces were killed.

On the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front, the heroic fighters of the ground forces opened artillery and other heavy-weapon fire on the positions of the deceived forces of Saddam, killing several enemy forces. They also destroyed one supply bridge, two trucks, one engineering vehicle and several light- and heavy-weapon emplacements and observation posts.

On other western fronts, sporadic exchange of fire continued. The brave fighters of the irregular tribal forces bravely defended the positions and regions under their protection and returned enemy fire.

Yesterday, on most of the southern fronts, the exchange of artillery and other heavy-weapon fire continued sporadically. As a result of fire by the heroic gendarmerie forces, damage was inflicted on the positions of the Iraqi forces in the Al-Faw region and a number of the forces of Saddam were killed or wounded.

During exchanges of fire on the Abadan and Khorramshahr fronts, the brave forces of the navy opened fire on enemy positions and units, killed or wounded more than 15 of the enemy forces and destroyed 5 heavy- or light-weapon emplacements and 1 assembly position of enemy personnel.

In the past 24 hours the residential areas of Abadan came under attack from long-range enemy artillery which inflicted some casualties and damage.

Yesterday the vigilant antiaircraft defenses of our forces prevented any aggressive operations by the Iraqi planes in the west and south of the country.

CLANDESTINE REPORTS ARREST OF 27 OFFICERS, NCO'S

NC021640 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] A Free Voice of Iran correspondent quoting reliable sources reports from Tehran that 27 officers and NCO's were arrested following the recent war on the Shush and Dezful fronts, on charges of disobedience and retreating from some of their positions, and were taken to Evin Prison.

Two police colonels, 3 colonels of the ground forces, 1 air force pilot and several NCO's are among the 27 people arrested.

The report on the arrest of these officers has not been published by the mass media of Khomeyni's regime, but the Free Voice of Iran correspondent reports that the files of these people have been given to the armed forces shar' magistrate, Reyshahri, and this group may be executed.

(?Most of) the arrested officers and NCO's are from the 77th Division of Khorasan and the 92d Armored Division of Ahvaz. We have received no reports so far on the fate of these 27 officers and NCO's.

CLANDESTINE REPORTS ON RECENT ASSASSINATIONS

GF051725 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] According to a Free Voice of Iran correspondent report, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Salem and two of his accomplices were executed in a revolutionary manner in Tehran by armed combatants. Our correspondent adds that a Mobilization guard was also killed by armed combatants in Sarakhs.

Our correspondent adds that recently (Kiarash), one of the persons who was responsible for the Abadan Rex Cinema's fire acting as Khomeyni's agent in this tragic accident, was at last killed by the armed combatants. (Kiarash) is one of the persons who has executed tens of army officers in Abadan and Ahvaz.

GUARDS KILL 6 'WELL-KNOWN HYPOCRITES' IN CLASH

LD032214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The following statement has been issued by the Central Islamic Revolution Guards Corps Public Relations Office in connection with the clash between the brother guards and active members of the hypocrites organization:

Acting on information received from the 36-million-strong intelligence organization, the self-sacrificing brother guards killed six active members of the devilish hypocrites organization in a clash.

The names of the six well-known reactionary members of the hypocrites organization are as follows:

1. Asqar Sadiqi, alias Rahim, a well-known and active member of the hypocrites organization responsible for the protection of the organizational centralization;
2. 'Abdolali Sobhani, alias Mustafa, a well-known and active member of the hypocrites' organization;
3. M'asumeh [name indistinct], alias Nasrin, an active member;
4. Mas'ud Eizad Khah Kermani, alias Teymur, an active member of the organization and a guard to Mas'ud Rajavi;
5. Rahim, alias Hesam and Rahmat, a member of the special assassination teams and responsible for the operational units; and
6. Mahmud, alias Hamed, husband of Zahra [name indistinct], an active and well-known member of the hypocrites' organization.

VOICE OF IRAN REPORTS FORMATION OF AHVAZ FRONT

GF041430 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] According to news agencies, Mohammad Hoseyn (Bashrari), one of the lackeys of the Ba'thist regime of Iraq who calls himself the chairman of the so-called Front for the Liberation of Arabian Ahvaz, announced at a press conference in the occupied city of Khorramshahr that the efforts of this front for the independence of Khuzestan will continue and expand until this segment is released from the clutches of Iranians.

Referring to Khuzestan with the pseudonym of "Al-Ahvaz" he added: The armed struggle for independence of the Arabic-speaking people of the oil-rich area of southwestern Iran has begun. He expressed his hope that all the Arab states in the region will increase aid and support to his front.

It may be recalled that this is not the first time the minions of foreign elements have spoken of secession from Iran. Some time back, 'Abdorrahman Qasemlu announced that after elections in Kordestan, he would set up a rebel government of his party. 'Abdorrahman Qasemlu is considered to be one of the members of the alleged National Resistance Council of Rajavi and Bani-Sadr and is supported by the Libyan regime of Al-Qadhdhafi.

The Voice of Iran hereby repeats that all efforts of secessionists who are harping on these inauspicious themes, due to the incompetence of Khomeyni's regime, will encounter intense retaliation from the patriotic forces of the country. The Iranian nation will consider as null and void under all circumstances all kinds of [so-called] generosity of interim rebel governments or self-styled fronts and parties.

VOICE OF IRAN REVIEWS SOVIET-IRANIAN RELATIONS

NC031153 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The article published by the Soviet state news agency TASS on that country's relations with the clerical government has once again attracted the attention of the world's political circles. This article, which was in the form of a commentary and analysis of Tehran-Moscow relations, is especially important because early last week Vladimir Vinogradov, Soviet ambassador in Tehran, held quite lengthy talks with 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the mullahs' foreign minister, and the publication of the TASS commentary can be a reflection of these talks.

In its commentary, while referring to the difficulties in Tehran-Moscow relations, the Soviet state news agency stresses that the further expansion of these relations will be to the benefit of both countries. TASS rejects the view that Iran is threatened by its northern, communist neighbor and says that, on the contrary, the threat to Iran comes from the United States because, as TASS points out, the Soviet Government has supported, from the very start, and will continue to support the Islamic revolution.

Even though the TASS commentary has made a general reference to Tehran-Moscow difficulties, it has not listed these difficulties. Political observers consider the commentary-like article published by the Soviet state news agency as a veil over the good and close relations that exist between this government and the Khomeyni government and an effort to act as though the Soviet Union has not intentions for Iran.

These observers point to the increase in the volume of trade between the two regimes of Tehran and Moscow, which was extremely noteworthy -- and of course unilateral -- in the past year. It was unilateral because the Islamic Republic was only a customer and buyer in these economic, commercial and technical cooperation relations.

During the past year, the volume of trade between the Soviet Union and Iran was $1 billion, and the Soviet Union has also implemented various projects in Iran; its experts form the largest group of foreign advisers in the Islamic Republic.

In addition to the various industries, Soviet experts cooperate in the regime's spying organization, and a number of them are now stationed in the SAVAMA building in Saltanatabad. According to reports, Soviet military experts are now training the regime's Revolution Guards Corps, and the biggest garrison in the Khorasan area has been devoted to the training of revolution guards. Also, most of the arms used by Khomeyni's Revolution Guards Corps are Soviet-made and, in general, the Soviet Union, its satellites and countries affiliated to it, namely Libya, Syria and the DPRK, are the biggest sellers of Soviet arms to the Islamic Republic.

The Soviet Union's infiltration through experts and agents of other communist countries like the GDR, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania and the DPRK is also increasing, and this is happening at a time when most of the ministers of Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i's Cabinet who have important ministries and control the country's sensitive organizations are among the very close associates of the Tudeh Party and the Soviet Union.

These people include Mohammad Taqi Banki, state minister and head of the Plan and Budget Organization; Behzad Nabavi, state minister and head of the regime's economic mobilization staff, who is the enforcer of the coupon economy and of the imposition of communist methods in urban economy and consumption; Hasan Ghafuri-Fard, minister of energy; Colonel Salimi, minister of defense; Ahmad 'Azizi, deputy foreign minister; and, highest and most important in rank, 'Ali Musavi-Khamene'i, president of Khomeyni's republic.

Meanwhile, the role of the Islamic Republic's ambassador to Moscow should be considered as extremely important as far as the intensification of Soviet infiltration in Iran is concerned. He was sent to Moscow as soon as Khomeyni came to power, and he is the regime's only diplomatic representative who has remained in his post. When they headed the Islamic Republic's Foreign Ministry, Ebrahim Yazdi and Sadeq Qotbzadeh both repeatedly tried to dismiss him from this post. Qotbzadeh even recalled him to Tehran once, but the Tudeh Party, through the Islamic Republican Party, thwarted these efforts.

At this point we should point to an article by William Safire which appeared in the Paris-based INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE entitled "Waiting for Iran To Explode." It was said in this article that the Soviet Union's position is such that after Khomeyni's death it will take the affairs of that country in its hands on the day Iran explodes. All facts now point to the Soviets' intention and objective for further infiltration into Iran, and the victory of the Soviet plan in swallowing Iran will be the most important change in the balance of power in contemporary times. William Safire also wrote in this article that as far as the highest-ranking officials are concerned, the Soviet Union has been able to convince Ayatollah Khomeyni that KGB agents will guard him better than others. As a result, while the anti-U.S. propaganda continues, nothing is said against the Soviet Union which may offend the Kremlin leaders, and Moscow is completely informed of all that takes place in Iran's leadership cadre.

The number of persons assigned to the Soviet Embassy in Tehran was also noted in this article and, while the Soviet Government apparently complains about the derease in the number of its agents to the Islamic Republic, nevertheless William Safire wrote that the Soviet Embassy, the staff of which now numbers 200 people, is the most important center of KGB activities in Iran.

Meanwhile, one KGB agent has been assigned to each one of the important religious officials so that he can direct him in the management of the daily affairs of the chaos that is called a revolutionary government. These advisers have gradually spread Soviet influence among the future replacements of the falling leader of the regime.

Members of the Tudeh Party have also gained important and noteworthy posts in Iran's bureaucracy and administrative system, and Soviet agents are continuing their assistance and trying to attract the attention of the Kurdish minority. All of this is taking place at a time when the Soviet Army has stationed a force consisting of many divisions on the Iranian borders.

NVOI ASSAILS ANTI-SOVIET SLOGANS IN TEHRAN

TA051306 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary: "World-Devouring America and Those Who Are Attempting To Have This Enemy Negated Are the Main Foes of the Revolution"]

[Excerpts] Dear compatriots: The agents of world-devouring America, headed by the railroading liberals, have recently completely revealed themselves in support of the great master, and have overtly entered the arena of action. By penetrating and infiltrating every gathering, assembly and march and, according to the imam, by raising the name of the Soviet Union, they are striving to defend the great Satan.

Thus, the fact that on the basis of the imam's guidelines, and particularly on the eve of the third anniversary of our nation's glorious revolution, all the walls of our homeland's towns and villages, and especially Tehran's walls, were full of "Death to America" slogans in the form of posters and placards, and the slogan of "Death to the great Satan, death to America" resounded everywhere, made the counterrevolution, the compromising liberals, the American Maoists and the multifarious dregs of the great Satan completely restless.

Therefore, this united front of counterrevolution embarked with all might upon implementing the plan of negating America. Two days before the start of the ceremonies of the third anniversary of our nation's glorious revolution it entered the arena in a totally organized manner.

The organized groups of this (?spectrum) of the counterrevolution embarked upon tearing down the slogans of "Death to America" in this or that part of Tehran, and in places where it was not possible for them to tear down the whole poster or slogan from the wall they engaged in erasing the word "America" with the help of a pocket knife and blade. While doing this, wherever they found the opportunity they wrote a "Death to the Soviet Union" slogan on the walls and fled.

The activity of these groups reached its peak on 11 February, the third anniversary of the popular and anti-imperialist revolution. These two- to four-member black bands, who were all bedecked with beards and beads, by mixing with the people and amid the slogans of "Death to America" shouted the slogan of "Death to the Soviet Union."

In places where our homeland's emancipated people were setting fire to the U.S. flag, these black bands, again by raising anti-Soviet slogans, strived to negate the aggressor America.

In many places on 11 February our homeland's people witnessed the assault of these black bands on individuals who were carrying the effigy of Uncle Sam or who were dragging the U.S. flag on the ground.

These bands were attempting with all their might to wrest the effigy of Uncle Sam from the strugglers. In places where they were confronted with the protest of the people they embarked upon hitting and insulting them and, while carrying the effigy of Uncle Sam in one hand and the U.S. flag in another, they shouted that they were defending true Islam, that the foe of genuine Islam is the Soviet Union, and that America has no longer anything to do with us.

On this day, these black bands, in response to the slogan of the people that "according to Imam Khomeyni our main enemy is America" were saying that we do not accept this statement, the enemy is the Soviet Union. Although this futile attempt by the black counterrevolutionary bands to negate the great Satan was foiled amid the roar of "Death to America" which resounded in all parts of Tehran and our homeland's towns and villages, and did not achieve the required result for them, this is a very serious warning to the true forces of the revolution on the one hand, and to the government figures and authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the other, and was an indication of the fact that the counterrevolution has not desisted from plotting and has risen against the existence of the Islamic Republic of Iran in support of the great Statn.

During the 3 years of the Islamic Republic of Iran's system we have repeatedly observed that prior to implementing any new plot against the revolution and the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran the counterrevolution always engaged in [word indistinct] and diverting public opinion toward an imaginary enemy because under such circumstances it is easier for the real enemy, the great Satan and its Iranian agents and lackeys, to deal the final blow to the revolution and its gains.

In identifying and dispossessing elements who are striving so overtly and impudently through various means to have America forgotten, one must completely destroy the potential of implementing any sinister plot by U.S. imperialism and its Iranian elements against the existence of the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

IRNA REPORTS AFGHANS SEIZE 2 SOVIET HELICOPTERS

LD052044 Tehran IRNA in English 1827 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Zahedan, 5 Apr (IRNA) -- The Afghan mujahidin last week seized two helicopters carrying food and ten armoured tanks.

In (Darban) Panjsher, central Afghanistan, last week Afghanistan's Islamic association office said that 200 Russian occupier forces had been killed in a clash between the Afghan mujahidin and government troops and Soviet forces.

In those clashes, in addition to the destruction of more than 15 personnel carriers and 5 armoured tanks, 28 Kalashnikovs, a truck carrying ammunitions and two heavy machineguns were taken by the mujahidin.

According to that report, two helicopter gunships were downed in Bazarak Panjsher region by the Afghan mujahidin.

Also the mujahidin set fire 20 Soviet fuel-carrying tanks on their way to Kabul from Russia, in (Golkan).